DECEMBER 22, 1768. THE NUMBER 918.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

LEGHORN, *Auguſt* 21.

THE Marquis de Chauvelin hath demanded that all the ſhips of Corſica ſhall carry flags bearing the arms of France, and all thoſe who, after a certain time, ſhall not be provided with them, will be conſidered by the French ſhips as pirates.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 23. The day before yeſterday Lord Cathcart, the Britiſh Ambaſſadour, had a formal audience of her Imperial Majeſty, when he delivered to her his credential letters.

It appears by divers circumſtances that ſome delicate and intricate affairs are on the tapis between this Court and the Ottoman Porte, relative to the troubles of Poland. It is certain that the Miniſtry hath deſpatched lately a courier to the Empreſs's Reſident at Conſtantinople.

BERLIN, *Sept.* 10. Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, has been at Potſdam ſome days, waiting the King of Pruſſia's return from Sileſia. This, and ſome other circumſtances, occaſion many perſons here to believe that there are ſome very important affairs on the tapis between the two Courts.

LONDON, *Sept.* 22.

THEY talk now at the weſt end of the town, and it is aſſerted by many ſhrewd politicians, that Corſica will eventually ſubmit to France, provided that reſtleſs nation will grant them a free trade, and ſome other immunities, which were always refuſed by their former maſters, the infatuated, cruel, and bloodthirſty Genoeſe. If this takes place, it is ſaid Paoli is to be created a Peer of France, with a handſome penſion annexed thereto during life.

Extract of a letter from Breſlau, *Sept.* 2.

"The King of Pruſſia arrived here this day, accompanied by the Prince of Pruſſia, and the two Princes of Brunſwick. His Majeſty has been no further than Neiſs, where he had ſome long conferences with General Finck, ſince which time certain preparations are carrying on that occaſion various ſpeculations."

A letter from Rome, dated Auguſt 24th, ſays: "We experience unheard of hot weather. The great drought produces an abſolute ſcarcity of herbs, pulſe, and many of the neceſſaries of life. We have every thing to fear for our vines. The heat is ſo ardent that it hath occaſioned fires to break out in ſome foreſts and harveſt fields."

Letters from the ſame place, of the 27th ult. ſay: "We are informed that if the Imperial troops preſent themſelves before Ferrara the gates will be opened to them, and that no reſiſtance will be made but to thoſe of the Duke of Modena."

According to advices from Bologna, of the 30th ult. all the troops which are in the legation of Urbin, to the number of 6000 men, are already under arms; and the garriſon of fort Urbin, on the confines of Modena, is reenforcing with an additional body of militia.

A great man is ſaid to have declared that the Court of Verſailles, by their late invaſion of Corſica, and ſearching foreign ſhips, belonging to our allies in the Mediterranean, have as fully declared war againſt Great Britain and her allies as if they had done it by the mouth of their Ambaſſadour.

It was rumoured this morning that letters are received from Gibraltar which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded ſatisfaction of the French commander in Corſica for ſome inſults committed on an Engliſh ſhip lately in the Mediterranean.

They write from Leghorn that a report prevails that the Genoeſe had been threatened, from a certain quarter, with having all the ſhips of war in their ports burnt which are now building there for the French ſervice.

It is reported that a Nobleman of the firſt parts and diſtinction will ſoon ſet out in the character of Ambaſſadour Extraordinary to the Court of France.

It is ſaid that Edinburgh caſtle is ordered to be prepared for the reception of his Daniſh Majeſty, who ſoon propoſes to ſet out for that capital, and will lodge in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's apartments, in the palace of Holyrood Houſe.

Some of the late Dutch mails have brought advice that 10 per cent. duty is laid on all Engliſh manufactures imported into the Hanoverian dominions, and theſe letters add that if our Government does not make a proper proviſion for paying the debt contracted in the late war in Germany that ſome of the German powers will come to a determination of prohibiting all the Engliſh manufactures until their demands are paid.

Sept. 24. Letters by this day's mail inform us that it is not probable the Porte will proceed to extremities againſt Ruſſia, and that they only mean to demand ſatisfaction of the Ruſſians for having attacked and ſeized the town of Balta, in Little Tartary, where ſome Poliſh confederates had taken refuge; ſo that if the Court of Ruſſia refuſe not ſatisfaction on this account, all farther troubles will be prevented.

It is confidently reported that a great man has actually propoſed the fitting out a large naval and military force to diſpoſſeſs the French invaders of Corſica.

It is rumoured that Sir Edward Hawke will ſoon ſet out for Portſmouth, to take on him the command of a ſquadron for the Mediterranean.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Cadiz we are informed that the Spaniards are greatly augmenting their marine, both in Europe and America.

They write from Breſt that the Court had given orders for ſome additional fortifications to be erected at the mouth of the river Villaine.

Yeſterday Lord Egmont was at Court, but every department of Adminiſtration is in the ſame hands as uſual.

They write from Toulon that orders had juſt been received from Court to fit out the Entreprenant and Capricieux men of war of the line, with three frigates, ſeveral tranſports, and tenders, to ſail with all expedition, with ſeveral regiments on board, for Corſica.

We hear that at an interview between the Duke of Grafton and General Amherſt the latter demanded, as a reward of his proweſs and atchievements in the conqueſt of America, 1ſt, a Britiſh Peerage, and a reverſion for his brother; 2dly, an American Peerage, if ſuch be created, and that he be the firſt; 3dly, the coal mines of Cape Breton, which are preferable to any eſtate in England; and 4thly, a grant of land in America.

In the year 1745, when Cape Breton was reduced (chiefly by the people of England) a calculation was then made what numbers were fitting to bear arms, in caſe of non-ſucceſs in that famous enterpriſe; it was found 100,000 men, from 18 to 60, could be muſtered in 24 hours, with arms and proviſions for ſix days each man, in or near Boſton. It is well known the militia of New England and New Hampſhire exceed 200,000 men, capable of bearing arms, notwithſtanding thoſe people are at preſent (to ſerve, no doubt, ſiniſter views) repreſented as a diſloyal and diſaffected community; the judicious anſwer is, Great Britain itſelf cannot produce loyaller nor better ſubjects than thoſe deſpiſed miſrepreſented colonies are looked on at this time.

Yeſterday, at noon, his Daniſh Majeſty came from his apartments at St. James's, attended by his Nobles, through St. James's Park to Weſtminſter Bridge, where he embarked on the upper ſide, with his retinue, being met by Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, Locum Tenens, with the City Officers regalia, &c. at whoſe meeting his Majeſty expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction. The King, his Nobles, the Locum Tenens, and all the company, being ſeated in the city barge, the muſick playing, drums beating, cannon firing, and amidſt the glad acclamations of thouſands of Britiſh ſubjects, the barge was put off, and taking a ſtretch as high as Parliament Stairs took a ſweep into the middle of the ſtream, went through the center arch of Weſtminſter bridge, ſaluted by the firing of cannon at Lambeth, Stangate, &c. being followed by all the Companies barges. His Majeſty embarked at one, landed at the Temple about half an hour after two, from which he walked on the temporary platform, which was covered over to the Middle Temple hall, where an elegant cold collation was provided; and after viewing the hall ſome time his Majeſty went into the Lord Mayor's ſtate coach (which waited in Temple lane) attended by Sir Robert Ladbroke, and from thence proceeded to the Manſion Houſe, the pioneers, the Cripplegate grenadiers, the Artillery company, and the Liverymen of the Goldſmith's company, marching before the ſtate coach, and ſeveral of the Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, in their reſpective carriages, following it, the whole forming a very pleaſing ſight, to an exceedingly numerous concourſe of ſpectators. His Majeſty reached the Manſion Houſe a quarter before four in the afternoon, and when he got under the portico he ſtood for ſeveral minutes looking over the baniſters, and bowing to the people, in return to their loud acclamations. His Majeſty, after partaking of a very elegant entertainment prepared for him, left the Manſion Houſe about a quarter before eight in the evening, and returned to St. James's. The diſpoſition of the lights (at leaſt 2000) the arrangements of the tables, the erection of the temporary Orcheſtra, and the whole of the ornamenting of the Egyptian hall, were executed with the utmoſt propriety and elegance, under the direction of Mr. George Dance, clerk to the city works.

Extract of a letter from Ploczko, *in* Poland, *Auguſt* 24.

"On the eve of taking of Crocow the Marſhal of the Confederacy demanded of the Jews, who inhabited the ſuburbs, to furniſh him with 600 men; but upon their repreſenting to him the impoſſibility of complying with his demand, he ordered them to pay 80,000 florins. To this they made anſwer that they had no money, owing to the interruption of their trade, and deſired he would have a little patience; upon which he ſent ſoldiers among them, who cut off the beards and hair of ſome of the oldeſt of them, threatening, unleſs they complied with the ſum demanded within two days, to ſerve them all in the ſame manner, but the following night they were acquitted of the obligation by the Ruſſians. The Confederates had got a great number of horned cattle in the neighbourhood, which the Ruſſian troops ſeized, and the quantity was ſo conſiderable that an ox was ſold for a ducat, and a cow for a crown."

According to letters from Leghorn, the loſs of the French in Corſica, up to the 20th of Auguſt laſt, is computed at 1300 men, and that of the brave iſlanders, who have periſhed in their own defence, at 150.

Letters from Leghorn obſerve that the French have very great advantages over the Corſicans, in the goodneſs and quantity of their artillery, as well as in their ſuperiority at ſea, which laſt circumſtance enables them to furniſh themſelves with all ſorts of neceſſaries from Provence; but notwithſtanding theſe boaſted advantages, we hope, for the encouragement of liberty and bravery, and the diſcouragement of tyranny and oppreſſion in all parts of the world, that the latter will meet with ſuch chaſtiſement from the valour of the inhabitants as their inexcuſable meddling on the preſent occaſion merits from earth and heaven.

Extract of a letter from Virginia.

"By yours of May the 5th I find that you in England are much diſguſted with the conduct of us Americans, reſpecting the reſolution which we have taken not to comply with the payment of ſuch taxes as the late Houſe of Commons in England have been pleaſed to impoſe upon us; but pray let me deſire you to conſider the reaſons which I ſhall lay before you, and then judge whether the imputations of rebellion do really belong to us.

"Firſt then: We in no ſenſe diſpute the ſovereignty of our King over us; we know that by the conſtitution he has the undoubted right of beſtowing all lands which are conquered or acquired by his ſubjects, in whatever manner he pleaſes, and to eſtabliſh what form of government he ſhall think proper. If this be not allowed the conſtitution of England can have no juſt foundation, for certain it is that the Houſe of Commons was always convened by the King's writs, directed to counties and boroughs, and ſo far appearing to ariſe from the Royal will. If ſuch be the truth, as it undoubtedly is, the ſame power which gave being to that body in England has given it alſo to us in America; and wherefore ſhall we be ſtigmatized with the ignominy of being rebels when your anceſtors have been ſo juſtly applauded for their deeds of patriotiſm, in ſupporting the rights which were granted them by the like kingly authority.

"The right of taxing yourſelves you enjoy from the great charter of liberty inſtituted in the reign of King John, renewed in that of Henry III. and more than thirty times confirmed in the ſubſequent reigns. Every act of the reforming this charter you eſteem as the moſt laudable of human tranſactions, and each as a ſacred barrier againſt the arbitrary power of any Prince who may preſume to invade it. Why then are we to be execrated and condemned for our endeavours to ſupport our rights of a ſimilar nature, which have been granted to us by charters, and from the ſame power that granted Magna Charta to your and our anceſtors?

"It is true that in Magna Charta the rights of taxing yourſelves were granted in conſequence, as is expreſſly ſaid, of ſo much money given to the King to that purpoſe; but by this it is confeſſed that the Crown had the right of granting that liberty, or otherwiſe your progenitors purchaſed what the ſovereign could not part with, a circumſtance which I preſume you will not allow, but from thence it ſeems to follow that the rights which one King could ſell to his ſubjects another has the ſame title to give away: And as by our charters we have received this donation, it will be more becoming the principles of freemen and Engliſhmen to allow that we are juſtifiable in endeavouring to preſerve what has been bequeathed to us, as legally as it has been to you, than to deem us rebels. Whenever you ſhall reſign your privileges we ſhall weigh the example, and follow it if it be agreeable. Until that time comes we ſhall behave as men who are entitled to our rights of character and freedom, and behave as thoſe have done whom you have dignified with the glorious appellation of patriotiſm, becauſe they have defended thoſe very rights which we pretend to claim on the ſame conditions with yourſelves.

"Liberty, it is aſſured by Engliſhmen, is the birthright of human kind, and that tenet we adopt in full force. Let me now ſtate the following propoſition: Can any people be ſaid to be free who are ſubjected to the taxation of any kind of government at their will, and who whilſt they tax that people do not tax themſelves likewiſe; that this is the caſe, reſpecting us and the laſt Houſe of Commons, is certainly true. Anſwer me then candidly, ſhould ſuch a power then of impoſing duties on the Americans be conceded to, are we on equal terms of freedom with you, where no ſuch power is allowed? Or can we be ſaid to be in any ſenſe a free people? As men we are certainly entitled to the privileges of humanity, for I ſuppoſe you will hardly deny that in nature we bear a leſs claim to freedom than yourſelves. As deſcendents from Engliſhmen, we have a juſt claim to the privileges which you enjoy; as freemen, we think ourſelves capable of receiving the ſame advantages from charters that you have; and as ſubjects, we are determined to be loyal to the King, to ſupport his juſt rights and dignities, and to raiſe ſuch taxes as our ſituations and circumſtances will bear, and by the conſtitutional means which his anceſtors have granted, which ours enjoyed, and which you enjoy at preſent."

A morning paper ſays: The intended change of the Miniſtry is poſtponed. The price of thoſe who were to ſucceed the preſent was ſo enormous, conſidering what was to be paid to thoſe who were to go out, that it was thought moſt prudent to wait for better offers.

A page that had been in his Daniſh Majeſty's ſervice, and had been promiſed a commiſſion in the army, but neglected for a long time, at laſt found an opportunity of aſking his Majeſty for ſome poſt, when the King ordered him to go to the General, in his name, and deſire him to give him a Lieutenancy. On his ſpeaking to the General, he told him he had diſpoſed of it; whereupon the page acquainted his Majeſty therewith, who ordered him to come the next day, and in the mean time ſent for the General, whom he ſeverely reprimanded for diſpoſing of places without his knowledge. The page waited on his Majeſty according to his order, when his Majeſty told him the place he had given him was diſpoſed of; but inſtead of a Lieutenancy ordered him to mount guard next morning in the capacity of a Captain, in the preſence of the General, whom his Majeſty ſent for, previous to the arrival of the page.

A poor widow in Denmark, being left in diſtreſs with four children, and not knowing how to ſubſiſt, at length found an opportunity of delivering a petition to his preſent Majeſty, which he immediately read in the preſence of ſome Gentlemen that were with him, and ordered that the woman ſhould have 250 dollars per ann. The Gentlemen thereupon took the liberty of remonſtrating to his Majeſty on the bad conſequences of granting penſions, on which his Majeſty deſired them not to trouble themſelves with what did not concern them, and inſtead of 250 dollars ordered the widow 500.

A few days ago a Lady playing with a ſquirrel, at Oakley Hill in Hampſhire, received a bite from the animal, which occaſioned ſuch dreadful ſymptoms that a mortification was apprehended, and ſhe was obliged to have her arm cut off.

Let venal Judges, Miniſters combine,
And here great WILKES *and* LIBERTY *confine;*
Yet in each Engliſh heart ſecure their fame is,
In ſpite of crowded levees at St. J——s's:
Then while in priſon envy dooms their ſtay,
Here, grateful Britons, daily homage pay.

PHILO LIBERTATIS. No. 45.

The above are the lines which were ſtuck up againſt the King's Bench priſon, and which Juſtice Gillam ordered the conſtables to take down. In doing it they were ſeverely pelted by the mob, who frequently cried out, *The paper! Give us the paper! No Wilkes, no K——! Damn the K——! Damn the P——t! Damn the Juſtices!* And when the ſoldiers were ordered to prime and load, they cried ſcoffingly, *No ball, no ball,* and ſwore *they would take the arms from the ſoldiers and kill them,* and that *it was the moſt glorious time for a revolution that had ever been ſeen.* This happened immediately before Allen was killed.

Several witneſſes of character ſwore to the above expreſſions, at Maclane's trial.

NEWCASTLE, *Sept.* 10. Saturday ſe'nnight, at night, a number of grovers, at Alſton, in a frolick, got a potter's aſs, and having tied its feet together put it into a box which the workmen uſe to take up mortar in, hoiſted him to the top of the ſteeple of the new church building there, and left him. In the morning the aſs ſet a braying, which greatly alarmed all the town and neighbourhood, and terribly affrighted many of the common people, who would not be diſſuaded but that ſome evil ſpirit had taken poſſeſſion of the church.

Many remarks having been made on the number 45, the following, for the novelty of its humour, we insert, not doubting its drawing a smile from some of our readers.

To the Printer of the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

I AM an old woman, and my eyes are very weak, but by the help of spectakles can just make shift to read your merry paper; and the merriest thing I have found in it a long time was the letter in your last, but shall be vastly uneasy unless some of your correspondents will inform me whether or not Mrs. Hunt, by being kissed five and forty times forty five on her wedding night was cured of her blindness. If I should find that was the case I would take a little kissing myself, and would be glad if you would ask the question in some future paper, for the sake of a poor old woman, who should have no objection to taking the medicine, provided the effects were as she expects.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. K. H.

The London Magazine for August introduces the proceedings of the town of Boston as follows:

"In justice to our fellow subjects of New England, who if they act wrong yet do it upon right principles, we shall insert, &c."

And after publishing an account of the proceedings of the General Court in June last, remark as follows:

"Though in Maryland the Governour used the same methods Mr. Bernard had done, the Assembly, with a noble spirit, gave a generous answer to the circular letter of the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay. In short, there is such just and cogent reasoning, such a spirit of liberty breathes through the whole of the American productions, at this time, as would not have disgraced ancient Greece or Rome when struggling against oppression; at the same time that the authors and abetters of the present impolitick measures in England are, as to argument and language, even below contempt. They are absolutely taking steps against the colonies that might have been expected from our Princes and their wretched Ministers in the 17th century, but rather disgrace the present reign, so distinguished for its blessings, and its protecting the subjects in the enjoyment of liberty and property. From our own observations, we will venture to say that nine persons in ten, even in this country, are friends to the Americans, and thoroughly convinced they have right on their side."

BOSTON, *Nov.* 21.

Mess. Green *and* Russell.

If you think proper to publish the enclosed you will oblige

Your humble servant.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many unhappy publications which have of late appeared, I hope the following will be considered with candour and approbation, as it hath been my unwearied endeavour, in the circle I am in, to promote the peace and welfare of my country. From these motives, during my last residence in England I strove for the acquaintance of men of all parties, that I might gain a just knowledge of their sentiments relating to publick affairs in America; and though very hard and severe reflections were thrown out upon us, and the last summer a general alarm appeared in the kingdom that we were taking the most imprudent steps, and that matters would be carried to the last extremity, yet the necessity of a general union of all parts of the British empire was considered of so much consequence, and our mutual interests so inseparably connected, that with pleasure I observed the sensible men of all parties, though fully for the support of Government and its officers, yet, consistent with that, were willing to afford us every relief; and that representations, founded upon such reasonings as were admissible upon their ideas of the constitution, would be received and supported. I was assured, from all sides, that they would consider us as mistaken, and treat us upon that idea, when once we had returned to moderation; nor could I, in the many frequent opportunities I have had, ever discover there was an intention to destroy our liberties, or to erect an arbitrary power over us. The present act, which hath given such just uneasiness, all parties disavow; its great fautor, Mr. Charles Townshend, being dead, one and all are for its repeal: From the anti-commercial principles upon which it stands, that would be their idea in the repeal, and not from a doubt of its legality. I must also add, that during the last summer many of our best friends were grown very cool towards us. Upon the whole, I concluded, not only from the general conversation I fell into, but from the best assurances, that were we to adopt moderate and prudent measures all our past warmth and heat would be forgot, and the act, with all its consequences, which now gives so much concern, would be repealed; but, until we return to prudence and moderation, the Government and its officers will be supported in the most honourable and firm manner.

No New England Gentleman having lately arrived from England, and as I have had some opportunities during a year's residence, which do not always happen to men in my situation, I hope I shall not be blamed for this publick manner of declaring my sentiments. GOD, who knows my heart, knows I have the best intentions; and if I err, to imitate the Deity is our noblest perfection. He, I am sure, will forgive honest though erroneous conduct; and I hope I may claim that indulgence from my countrymen. NATHANIEL ROGERS.

BOSTON, NOV. 20, 1768.

PRIVATE letters from London mention that the Turks have declared war against the Russians, and that the Court of England is highly incensed at the treatment which one of our Generals received from the officers and crew of a French xebeck in the Mediterranean, in consequence of which orders have been issued for our vessels not to submit to be searched by those of any other nation whatever.

A war is also expected between Austria and Prussia. Great changes are talked of in the Ministry: The Earl of Egmont, having had of late several conferences with his Majesty, it is imagined he will have a principal place; he is a great friend to the colonies. The publick despatches from this province were to be taken into immediate consideration by the Privy Council.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Falmouth *to his friend in* Cambridge, *in* New England.

"The specimen of the tea abovomentioned was received at Newbury Port the day the Rev. Mr. Marsh was ordained. In the afternoon a dish of it was made and served round to a circle of Gentlemen and Ladies, who pronounced it under all the disadvantages of want of cultivation, imperfect cure, and being wrapped a considerable time in paper, to have all the distinguished characters of genuine bohea tea. So important a discovery claims, especially at this crisis, the attention of every friend to America. If we have the plant, nothing is wanted but the process of curing it to have tea of our own manufacture. If a receipt cannot be obtained, Gentlemen of curiosity and chymical skill would render their country eminent service if by experiments they would investigate the best method of preparing it for use."

Extract of a letter from Deerfield, *Nov.* 1.

"On Friday last a young man carrying a stick of timber up the steeple in this town, to hang the bell, the scaffold gave way, and he fell 45 feet to the ground; he was taken up much bruised, though not a bone broke, nor joint dislocated, and is now in a hopeful way of recovery.

"A few weeks since a child of three years old fell into a well, which was 14 feet deep, and 3 feet water; he lay three hours before taken out, but in a short time was so far recovered as to join his playfellows.

"Lately as one Mr. Nathaniel Dickinson was on his way home, about 10 o'clock at night, he met a large bear; when, dismounting, he attacked and killed it with a small club."

Thursday sailed for LONDON the brigantine LAST ATTEMPT, belonging to John Hancock, Esq; and commanded by Capt. Nathaniel Byfield Lyde.

In the Thames came passenger Nathaniel Rogers, Esq; of this town, merchant.

A letter from Halifax mentions that the place is very dull since the troops and the navy have left them. They are in hopes soon to have others in their room, to make them alive again.

We hear that a few days ago about 40 women belonging to Charlestown waited on the Rev. Mr. Abbot, one of the Ministers there, and offered to spin one day for him; they accordingly began early in the morning and spun the whole of the day, and presented him with the thread, which it is said will be sufficient to make fine linnen for half a dozen shirts. We hear also that the same Ladies are one day this week to make the same present to the Rev. Mr. Prentice, the other Minister of that town. We are told that one of the Daughters of Liberty in Charlestown came to a shop in this town, and having suited herself as to the articles she wanted to purchase, was inquisitive whether the shopkeeper sold tea; she was answered in the affirmative, upon which she ordered the articles to be put back, being determined, as the inhabitants of that town had universally left off drinking tea, she would purchase nothing where that was sold.

SALEM, *November* 15.

WE hear from Marblehead that last Saturday Capt. Grandy arrived there, after a tedious passage, from Lisbon. Having met with a misfortune, he was obliged to put into Halifax to water. The vessel had scarcely anchored before she was boarded by the officers of the customs, who carried the vessel to a wharf, and after having trenched and spitted his salt searched the chests, &c. Finding nothing to condemn the vessel, they tampered with the sailors, and used the master very scurrilously, by threatening to imprison him, and lay him under bonds, although he had no contraband goods on board; and when, after detention of two days, the master demanded his vessel, they threatened to unload her, but finding their threats had no effect endeavoured to persuade him to leave his vessel, which when they could not prevail on him to do delivered her to him. These circumstances sufficiently show not only the infamous arts used to distress the fair trader but the base dispositions of a set of hungry miscreants whose only aim seems to be to enrich themselves by distressing honest trade, under pretence of securing the revenue. Such instances of oppression, though countenanced by those in office, ought however to be made publick, and the actors in such dirty scenes treated with the contempt they deserve from every honest man.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 21.

THURSDAY last Col. Croghan, Commissioner for Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson, arrived in this city, from the late congress, in his way to Virginia. He has brought with him one Lewis Andrews, who was a soldier in the Jersey forces, and taken in the year 1763 by the Indians, near Lake Erie, in his way to Detroit, and had been kept prisoner among the Senecas ever since. He says they used him tolerably well, and at the late congress happily got released, and is now returning to his friends near Burlington.

Nov. 28. We hear the line of boundaries agreed on at the late congress is to begin at the mouth of the Cherokee or Hogotege river, where it empties into the river Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the south side of the said river to Kittanning, which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct line to the nearest fort of the west branch of Susquehannah; thence through the Allegheny mountains, along the south side of the said west branch, until it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the west branch and along the south side of that creek, and along the north side of Burnet's Hills, to a creek called Awandae; thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehannah, and across the same, and up the east side of the river Owegy; from thence east to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderh falls into Susquehannah; thence to Tionaderha, and up the west side thereof, and the west side of its west branch, to the head thereof, and thence by a direct line to Canada creek, where it empties into Wood creek, at the west end of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending eastward from every part of the said line as far as the land formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the land between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, *October* 29, 1768.

"Major Rogers's trial closed this day; it held ten days, and I dare say he will be very honourably acquitted. In the course of the trial it appeared the prosecution was formed from the utmost prejudice and malice, and entirely ill grounded; and though it is allowed that from his indifference and carelessness, upon some occasions, his conduct was such as gave room for some trifling suspicion, yet the punishment, and most unheard of base treatment he met with in his confinement, was enough for one of the greatest malefactors to have met with. We cannot, however, know the full result of the court martial until it comes from New York."

Friday last 25,000 dollars were shipped on board Capt. Langworthy's sloop in this harbour; they are to be landed at Providence, and from thence to be forwarded by land for Boston, for the use of his Majesty's troops now quartered in that city.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 1.

THESE colonies deny that they can be legally taxed by Parliament, because they are not, and cannot, be *represented* in it; and without their consent, expressed by themselves, or their representatives, freemen cannot be rightfully taxed. I find that the *Farmer*, in a note to his fourth letter, quotes, in support of this doctrine, a famous statute, passed in the 34th year of Edward I. called *statutum de tallagio non concedendo*, in which the King makes this declaration: "No tallage or aid shall be set or levied by us or our heirs, in our kingdom, without the will and assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and the other freemen of our kingdom."

In a note to the 10th letter I observe this quotation, from 2d inst. p. 533. "Within this act are all *new offices* erected with *new* fees, or *old offices* with *new* fees, for *that is a tallage* put upon the subject which cannot be done without *common assent* in Parliament; and this doth notably appear by a petition in Parliament, anno 13 Hen. IV. where the Commons complain that an office was erected for measurage of cloths and canvas, with a new fee for the same, by colour of the King's letters patents, and pray that these letters patents may be revoked, for that the King could erect no offices with new fees, to be taken of the people, who may not so be charged, but by Parliament."

If the imposing and taking fees is a taxation on the subject, I think there is an act of Parliament, of which no publick notice hath yet been taken on this continent, that is as unconstitutional as the Stamp Act, or the act laying duties on glass, &c. I mean the 5th of Geo. III. ch. 45, entitled "An act for more effectually securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's American dominions, &c. *and for regulating the fees of the officers of the customs in the said dominions.*"

In this act it is provided "that until such time as the same shall be *otherwise* settled by *authority of Parliament* every officer of the customs shall receive such fees as his predecessor received, and in any port where the officer has received no fees such officer shall receive such fees as have been received by the like officer at the next port, &c. and every comptroller shall receive for his fees a sum equal to one third part of the fees received by the collector for the like business," &c.

As vessels cannot be cleared without applications being made to the officers of the customs, it follows of course that if this act of Parliament is allowed to be binding here the appliers *must* pay the fees demanded by virtue of it, and consequently are *taxed* so much *by authority of Parliament*. If this is a constitutional taxation, the Parliament may establish fifty officers in every port, with what fees they shall judge proper, and by this SINGLE AUTHORITY may distress us to what degree they please.

I suppose the reason why this act has hitherto escaped observation is that it has never been published in any paper on this continent, but I hope soon to see it added by our several Assemblies to the catalogue of American grievances. B.

From Easton, in Northampton county, we learn that one William Hewit, of Plainfield township, was lately murdered, and robbed of four pound seventeen shillings in cash, by a certain Thomas Wilson, who had been entertained with extraordinary civility at Hewitt's house for a week before. As Hewitt was going to a neighbour's house to pay for a cow, the villain, having a loaded gun, shot him with a brace of balls, then rifled him of the said sum, and made off undiscovered.

By Captain Montgomery, in 7 weeks from Lisbon, we learn that a little before he sailed an express arrived there from Bilboa, with an account of the loss of 14 or 15 sail of French vessels (several of them laden with corn for Lisbon) which were drove ashore in the bay of Biscay, in a very hard gale of wind, and every person on board them perished; that the gale was so violent that several houses were unroofed, many chimnies blown down, and other damage done by it, between Bourdeaux and Bayonne.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 22.

TO THE *Right Honourable Lord* BOTETOURT.

IF now, my Lord, your more important care
Can to the muse a vacant minute spare,
By me she asks an humble vow to pay,
A simple, artless, but a loyal lay.
Conscious of strength unequal to the strain,
Through ages back she seeks not Cressy's plain,
Nor sings those honours whose illustrious grace
Adorn the chiefs of BERKLEY's generous race;
Much less she dares my slender reed engage
To sing the BOTETOURT of GEORGE's age,
Much less his genius or his skill declare,
So fit for empire's each important care:
Though active mild, though vigilant polite,
Form'd to instruct, to govern, and delight;
Whose eloquence majestick, strong, and clear,
In happy wonder bids attention hear——
Me she commands—forbear such theme as these,
None but a Pindar can a Theron praise:
But, if great BERKLEY will his ear incline,
Tell him you bear the mandates of the Nine,
His smiles auspicious on this infant land
To ask, nor last for Thespia's tuneful band,
That when, matur'd by time, his brighter fame
Shall from the muse a lonfder clarion claim;
Secure and happy, when each peaceful swain
With his own hand shall plant his fruitful plain;
When western navies shall in triumph bear
The wealthy traffick for Britannia's ware;
When Britain, *here*, in every son shall have
Her Prince's subject, not her people's slave;
Who each firm line of bounded power shall know,
Nor dread by mightier violence to bow;
When distant threats of rapine, and of arms,
No more shall shock these climes with dire alarms;
Prun'd by his hand, when Freedom's palm shall bloom,
And promise strength for ages yet to come;
When, blest, America can justly raise
Her thankful pæans to her guardian's praise;
Not, BERNARD like, an engine of distress,
The scorpion scourge of an unhappy race,
But like a CHESTERFIELD, benign and mild,
At whose command a wretched kingdom smil'd——
O! name for ever sacred with the Muse,
Whose generous wish could happiness diffuse
Through wretched millions, whom the tyrant rage
Of wild ambition crush'd from age to age!
O! such should BERKLEY to Virginia prove,
How would each heart o'erflow with generous love!
From line to line the glorious flame would run,
With brighter splendour spread from sire to son——
Then shall the muse each chosen son inspire,
With happier art to strike the sounding lyre;
'Til, wide as air diffus'd, his patriot name
Through time shall triumph on the voice of fame.

We have received a further account of the following ELECTIONS, *viz.*

FOR ACCOMACK, Mess. SOUTHY SIMPSON and THOMAS PARRAMORE.

For AUGUSTA, Mess. JOHN WILSON and GABRIEL JONES.

For PRINCESS ANNE, Mess. JOHN ACKISS and EDWARD HACK MOSELEY, jun.

*** We made a mistake last week in the Representatives for HALIFAX: The Burgesses for that county are Mess. NATHANIEL TERRY and JOHN LEWIS.

From wrong information we may have made many mistakes in placing the Representatives for the different counties, but shall publish a correct list as soon as the writs are returned to the Secretary's office.

On the 18th instant the Rev. Mr. ARTHUR HAMILTON, Chaplain to his Excellency the Governour, was unanimously chosen Rector of Petsworth parish, Gloucester county, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Charles M. Thruston, who has been lately chosen Minister for Frederick county.

The Molly, Capt. Campbell, from Antigua, ran aground last Thursday on Willoughby's Point, in a violent snow storm, and it is thought cannot be got off. Her cargo will be saved.

Capt. Kerr, of the Elizabeth, arrived in James river from Glasgow, brought in with him the crew of the schooner Friendship, belonging to Maryland, laden with salt, that had sprung a leak, and could not have been kept from sinking much longer. Some few articles, and part of the rigging, were saved.

We hear that a large vessel, dismasted, and no body on board, is drove ashore outside of the Capes.

Arrived in James river, from Glasgow, the Betsey, M'Guffie, the Thomas, Robertson, from Cork, and the Jenny, Fullerton, from Boston.

Entered in the district of Accomack.

Nov. 2. Sally and Polly, John Hampton, from Perth Amboy, with ballast, 505 dollars, 17 half johannesses, and 31 pistereens, in specie.

3. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, from Philadelphia, with 4 hhds. of molosses, 1 bale and 1 box of European goods, 1 box of soap, 6 fiddles, and 2 barrels of empty bottles.

21. Robert, Johannes Watson, from Philadelphia, with 60 bushels of salt, 2 barrels of limes, and 1 barrel of mackerel.

29. Jolly Robin, Benjamin Smith, from Plymouth in New England, with 3 casks of rum, 4 hhds and 2 tierces of molasses, 1 barrel of sugar, 17 hhds. of salt, 4 dozen wood axes, a small quantity of hollow iron ware, 100 yards of oznabrugs, 200 wt. of shot, half a barrel of gunpowder, and one box of linens, woollens, &c.

Little Betſey, Zephaniah Brown, from Rhode Iſland, [illegible] chairs, 24 grindſtones, 300 ropes of onions, 6 [illegible] of ſalt, 1 table, 400 wt. of cheeſe, and 1 caſe of woollens, [illegible] and haberdaſhery.

Sally, Marriot Parſons, from New York, with 215 l. current money,

Old Plantation, Southy Waterfield, from Philadelphia, with 100 buſhels of ſalt, 6 barrels of apples, 7 ſaddles, a parcel earthen ware in bulk, and 1 box of window glaſs.

Cleared.

Nov. 4. Endeavour, Edmond Joyne, for Philadelphia, with 37 caſks of flaxſeed, 180 buſhels of wheat, and 1000 buſhels of oats.

5. Robert, Johannes Watſon, for Philadelphia, with 300 buſhels of oats, 600 buſhels of corn, 200 buſhels of flaxſeed, 250 buſhels of wheat, and 200 lb. of feathers.

5. Old Plantation, Southy Waterfield, for Philadelphia, with 500 buſhels of wheat, 300 buſhels of oats, and 300 buſhels of flaxſeed.

10. Succeſs, Preſgrave Kennet, for Barbados, with 1500 buſhels of corn, 8 buſhels of peaſe, 6000 ſtaves, and 10,000 ſhingles.

19. Peggy, Richard Juſtice, for Philadelphia, with 800 buſhels of wheat, 30 buſhels of flaxſeed, and 200 lb. of feathers.

19. John and Betſey, William Huffington, for New York, with 800 buſhels of corn, 200 buſhels of wheat, 16 caſks of flaxſeed, and 20 lb. of feathers.

23. Jeany and Sally, Anthony Moſely, for Philadelphia, with 400 buſhels of oats, 260 buſhels of wheat, 600 buſhels of corn, 96 caſks and 25 bags of flaxſeed, and 1 caſk of bees wax.

23. Leah, John Bradford, for Barbados, with 1050 buſhels of corn, 417 buſhels of oats, 4000 hhd. ſtaves and heading, 4000 hhd. hoops, 20 head of ſheep, and 3 hhds of tobacco.

25. Sally and Polly, John Hampton, for New York, with 1000 buſhels of wheat, 800 buſhels of corn, 24 buſhels of peaſe, and 200 buſhels of flaxſeed.

Dec. 1. Peggy, Linsford Morey, for Philadelphia, with 1200 buſhels of corn, 600 buſhels of wheat, 140 caſks of flaxſeed, and 200 buſhels of oats.

6. John, John Guliker, for Boſton, with 320 buſhels of corn, 106 buſhels of wheat, 145 buſhels of oats, 38 buſhels of rye, 25 buſhels of potatoes, 3000 ſtaves and heading, 1 hhd of tobacco, 1 chaiſe and harneſs, ſome wooden and iron ware, 81 kegs of oyſters and lobſters, 4 fiddles, 20 lb. of gunpowder, 50 lb. of ſhot, 50 lb. of tea, 1 barrel of brown ſugar, and 1 hhd. and 2 barrels of rum.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Dec. 19. Lydia, Samuel Foſter, from Boſton, with 3 barrels of mackerel, 48 pails, 48 womens ſhoes, 24 chairs, 2 barrels of ſpermaceti oil, 3 hhds. of ſalt, 8 hhds. and 21 barrels of rum, 3 hhds. and 2 tierces of moloſſes, 1 barrel of brown ſugar, and 1 caſk and 2 caniſters of tea.

21. Phebe, Iſaac Howes, from Boſton, with 3 barrels of rum, 4 hhds. of ſalt, 2 hhds. of moloſſes, 20 wt. of bohea tea, 100 wt. of loaf ſugar, and ſundry iron ware.

22. Thomas, John Robertſon, from Cork, in ballaſt.

22. Jenny, William Fullerton, from Boſton, with 16 barrels of rum.

23. Betſey, James M'Guffie, from Glaſgow, with European goods.

Cleared.

Nov. 1. Dolphin, Thomas Bowditch, for Salem, with 500 buſhels of corn, and 1600 buſhels of wheat.

5. Juba, Joſeph White, for Briſtol, with 448 buſhels of corn, 30 tuns of pig and 11 tuns of bar iron, and 7000 ſtaves.

5. Deſire, Prince Gorham, for Boſton, with 4605 buſhels of wheat.

15. Bowler, John Hylton, jun. for New York, with 207 buſhels of wheat, 4 tuns and a half of hemp, and 6 kegs of butter.

15. Clyde, Matthew Buchanan, for Antigua, with 3199 buſhels of corn, 12,000 ſhingles, 24 barrels of bread, 25 barrels of flower, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

29. Induſtry, Richard Robinſon, for Barbados, with 1985 buſhels of corn, 660 buſhels of oats, 40 barrels of pork, 57 barrels of flower, 34 barrels of bread, 1 barrel of lard, 120 buſhels of peaſe, 4875 ſtaves, 1600 hoops, 40,000 ſhingles, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

Dec. 1. Nancy, Richard Barron, for Salem, with 499 barrels of flower, 36 barrels and tierces of bread, 4760 buſhels of wheat, 10 buſhels of beans, 400 wt. of bees wax, 2650 ſtaves, and 1000 feet of inch plank.

9. Dunkirk, George Service, for Liſbon, with 6375 buſhels of wheat, 2 caſks of bees wax, and 3000 feet of pine plank.

14. Jenny, Robert Glaſs, for Barbados, with 314 pieces of ſcantling, 91,400 ſhingles, 850 ſtaves, 2750 hoops, 17 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of bread, 2308 buſhels of corn, and 4 hhds. of tobacco.

17. Elizabeth, James Leitch, for Cadiz, with 6891 buſhels of wheat, 50 barrels of flower, 50 barrels of bread, and 500 pipe ſtaves.

20. Molly, James Barron, for London, with 478 hhds. of tobacco, 35 bags of cotton, 3 hhds. and 2 bags of ginſeng, 30 tuns of pig iron, 2 caſks of ſnakeroot, and 11,675 ſtaves.

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD *at* HENRICO *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the* 6*th of* February *next, being Court Day,*

SEVERAL SLAVES

belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, upon ſhort credit. GEORGE BROOKE.

AT KING WILLIAM Courthouſe, on *Wedneſday* the 4th of *January* next, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidders, about

20 choice SLAVES,

for ready money.

William Willeſs,

GUNSMITH *from* BIRMINGHAM,

INFORMS the publick that he has lately opened ſhop near the playhouſe, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its branches. Thoſe who chooſe to employ him may depend on receiving full ſatisfaction, and have their work done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt deſpatch.

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPT. 22, 1768.

NORFOLK, *Dec.* 17, 1768.

AS I intend to leave the colony ſoon, all perſons that have any accounts ſtanding open with the late copartnerſhip of *Archibald White* and Co. are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle the ſame; and ſuch as have any demands againſt that concern, or me, are deſired to make them known.

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

To be SOLD, *by virtue of a deed of truſt from* Richard Burks *to* Robert Donald *and Co. on* Monday *the* 2*d of* January *next,*

A TRACT of LAND in *Prince Edward* county, containing 150 acres, with a ſtorehouſe, and ſeveral other convenient houſes for an ordinary, thereon; alſo ten choice VIRGINIA born SLAVES. One half the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the other half as can be agreed on the day of ſale, giving bond and ſecurity to

MILLER WOODSON.

To be RENTED *for a term of years, very reaſonable,*

THE houſes and lots in the town of *Smithfield* where Mr. *John Taylor* formerly kept tavern. For particulars inquire of

2‖ FREDERICK PARKER.

To be SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND in the county of *Albemarle*, in the neighbourhood of the town of CHARLOTTESVILLE, containing 400 acres each, the property of Mr. *Lewis Hanſford* of *Norfolk*. For terms apply to Mr. *Joel Terrell*, living in *Charlotteſville*, or to the ſubſcriber, to whom the money for the whole is to be paid.

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

To be HIRED *at the half-way houſe between* Williamſburg *and* York, *on* Monday *the* 2*d of* January *next,*

TWENTY likely NEGRO MEN, belonging to the eſtate of *John Brown*, deceaſed, among whom are three pair of extraordinary good ſawers, a very good carpenter, and ſeveral good watermen. Bond and ſecurity will be required.

ROBERT NICOLSON, JOHN BROWN, } Executors.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceaſed, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the* 20*th of* February *next, being* Eſſex *court day,*

FORTY VIRGINIA born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are ſeveral good ſpinners. Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to

Tdſ PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

JUST arrived, the *Juſtitia*, Captain *Colin Somervell*, with about 120 healthy SERVANTS, conſiſting of men, women, and boys, among which are many tradeſmen, *viz.* Shoemakers, tailors, weavers, hatters, diers, carpenters, joiners, houſe painters, a tanner, a bookbinder, a ſtone maſon, a good wheelwright, a tallow chandler, farmers, and other country labourers. There are, I doubt not, other tradeſmen; but not having yet examined the ſervants, I cannot now mention them. The ſale will commence on *Thurſday* the 29th of this inſtant (*Dec.*) at *Leed*'s town, on *Rappahannock*. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity to

THOMAS HODGE.

N. B. There is one of the ſervants who plays well on the *French* horn, flute, and other inſtruments.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th of *October* laſt, a Negro fellow called AARON, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 20 years of age, of a yellow complexion, is a ſpare made fellow, and has been branded on each cheek IR, though not plain.

Whoever conveys the ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. HENRY RANDOLPH.

AUGUSTA, *Nov.* 16, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Auguſta*, on the 1ſt of this inſtant, a convict ſervant man named THOMAS KERR, who had on when he went away a new felt hat, a light blue cloth coat, a purple coloured veſt, a coarſe ſhirt, old leather breeches, woollen ſtockings, a coarſe pair of linen wrappers, new ſhoes, and a pair of large braſs buckles; he took with him a woman's ſhift, one ſheet, one coarſe apron, and three deerſkins in the hair; he is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a ſhort rifle gun, and ſome ammunition. He is of a middle ſtature, and a fair or ſandy complexion. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that the owner may get him, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward. JOHN BOTKIN.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 9*th of* January *next, before Mr.* Hay's *door,*

ONE hundred and ninety five acres of LAND, in *York* county, about 4 miles from *Williamſburg*, adjoining the lands of Mr. WILLIAM GRAVES and Mr. PHILIP BURT; alſo about ſixteen valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* next. JAMES M'CARTY.

THERE is in *New Kent* gaol three Negroes, who are now under ſentence of death for felony, two of whom ſay they came from *North Carolina*. One of them is about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſays he was born in *Guadaloupe*, can ſpeak *French*, and that he belongs to *Joſeph Sutton*, in *Edenton* county; another about the ſame height, a new Negro, cannot ſpeak plain *Engliſh*, has earrings in his ears, appears to be very ſimple, and ſays he belongs to *Richard Sanders*, in the ſaid county; the other is a remarkable well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a bold countenance, is *Virginia* born, and ſays he belongs to *Solomon Miller*, of *Norfolk* county, *Virginia*. A well ſet Mulatto fellow is alſo in the ſaid gaol, who ſays he was a freeman born in *Antigua*, and is ſervant to a collier at Mr. *Hunter*'s forge, upon *Rappahannock*; he was concerned with the above ſlaves in the act of felony, but has not yet had his trial. They all confeſs they broke *Norfolk* gaol together, ſome time in *October* laſt. The ſaid ſlaves are not to be executed until the 2d *Friday* in *January* next, and it may be ſuppoſed if their maſters would come and interceed for a pardon it might be granted.

STOLEN out of a lot in *Frederickſburg*, ſuppoſed by a man that broke from the ſheriff of *Loudoun* as he was on his way to *Williamſburg*, the 1ſt of this inſtant, a large black horſe, 8 or 9 years old, near 5 feet high, goes very well but not faſt, has a ſaint ſtar in his forehead, his two hind feet white, ſeveral black ſpots round the edge of his hoof, is thin made and narrow behind, a thick buſhy tail, a remarkable lump on the top of his back juſt under the hind part of the ſaddle, has at times the appearance of ſtones, though he has none, and as to his brand I am not poſitive, but think it is with a hook on his buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, or gives me ſuch intelligence that I get him, ſhall have 20 s. reward; or, if their trouble can reaſonably be thought to be worth more, they ſhall have it. I live in *Albemarle* county, near Dr. *Thomas Walker*'s.

CHARLES DOUGLASS.

TAKEN up in *Hampton* road, by Capt. *Andrew Lee*'s ſailors, a twenty hhd. FLAT, with her upper ſtreaks ſtove in, her ſtern ſplit, by driving the ringbolt, and has a chain about three yards long. The owner may have her, on paying charges, of

THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a red ſteer, about 3 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, his belly and part of his tail and hind legs white, and branded on the near ſide of his rump [illegible] S; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

CHARLES PATRICK.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands high, about 10 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, paces and trots, had on a bell, and branded on the off ſhoulder and buttock IB; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l. 7 s. 6 d.

JOHN BOTKIN.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay mare, about 5 years old, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſwitch tail, a ſaddle ſpot, trots, and branded on the near buttock with an inverted F. 2‖ HOUSEN HAROLD.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 6*th of* March *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; at his late dwelling-houſe in the county of *Middleſex*. And the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be expoſed to ſale about 100 *Virginia* born SLAVES. The time of payment, both for perſonal eſtate and Negroes, will be made known on the day of ſale.

Tdſ. RICHARD CORBIN, RALPH WORMELEY, } Executors.

Whoever have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to Mr. *David Ker*.

ALL perſons having demands againſt Mr. *Edward Ambler*, late of *Jameſtown*, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, and ſuch as were indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy payments.

There will be expoſed to ſale, before Mr. *Hay*'s door, on *Thurſday* the 22d of this inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable full blooded *Engliſh* STALLION, imported ſome years ago by *John Ambler*, Eſquire.

MARY AMBLER, JAQUELIN AMBLER, RO. C. NICHOLAS, JOHN BLAIR, jun. WILSON MILES CARY, } Executors.

HOBB's HOLE, *Dec.* 15, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intends for *Britain* this enſuing ſummer, and as he does not intend to retail any more goods after the 20th inſtant he deſires that thoſe who are indebted to him, as factor for Mr. *James Ritchie* and Co. of *Glaſgow*, merchants, or on his own account, will immediately ſettle accounts, and give bond for what may be due. As his intention in taking bonds is not to puſh immediately for the money, but to aſcertain the exact ſums that may be due, and prevent diſputes and trouble to the perſon who may collect the debts, a reaſonable time will be allowed for making payment, upon giving bond; but thoſe who are in debt, and do not ſettle and give bond, will be ſued immediately, as he will imagine they intend to diſpute the accounts, and if ſued immediately it is probable the ſuit may be tried before he his obliged to leave the colony. Thoſe who have any claims againſt him are deſired to apply for pay. 2 WILLIAM WODDROP.

POETS CORNER.

An ODE.

I.

THE ſhepherd's plain life,
Without guilt, without ſtrife,
Can only true bleſſings impart;
As nature directs,
That bliſs he expects
From health, and from quiet of heart.

II.

Vain grandeur and power,
Thoſe toys of an hour
Though mortals are toiling to find;
Can titles or ſhow
Contentment beſtow?
All happineſs dwells in the mind.

III.

Behold the gay roſe,
How lovely it grows,
Secure in the depth of the vale;
Yon oak, that on high
Aſpires to the ſky,
Both lightning and tempeſt aſſail.

IV.

Then let us the ſnare
Of ambition beware,
That ſource of vexation and ſmart;
And ſport on the glade,
Or repoſe in the ſhade,
With health and with quiet of heart.

Williamſburg, Dec. 20, 1768.

Ah me! Mr. Dixon,
A dear little vixen
Has caught me! and I could for her *die!*
Thoſe *lines pray ſet*
In your next Gazette,
I'm a friend, Sir, to you and to Purdie.

On Miſs ANNE GEDDY *ſinging, and playing on the* SPINET.

WHEN Nancy on the ſpinet plays
I fondly on the virgin gaze,
And wiſh that ſhe was mine;
Her air, her voice, her lovely face,
Unite, with ſuch exceſſive grace,
The nymph appears divine!

A ſmile or kiſs, or amorous toy,
To me can give but little joy,
From any maid but ſhe;
Corelli, Handel, Felton, Nares,
With their concertos, ſolos, airs,
Are far leſs ſweet to me!

Ye fates, who cauſe our joy, or grief,
Oh! give my wounded heart relief,
Let me with her be bleſt;
Oh! Venus, ſoften the dear maid,
Oh! Cupid, grant thy powerful aid,
And pierce her youthful breaſt.

HOBB's HOLE, *Dec.* 15, 1768.

AS I intend to convert my preſent dwelling-houſe into an ordinary, to be kept on my own account, any perſon that I know to be well qualified for keeping a good ordinary, or recommended as ſuch by perſons I can depend on, will meet with encouragement upon applying, if willing to engage for a term of years. WILLIAM WODDROP.

THE church of *Charles* pariſh, in *York* county, having been broke open on *Monday* night the 5th of this inſtant *(Dec.)* and robbed of a damaſk communion table-cloth and napkin, a ſurplice, and ſilver cup, marked C+P, containing about three pints. If any of the above articles ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped the perſon who offers them will be ſecured; and we hereby promiſe a reward of 5l. to any perſon who ſhall diſcover and apprehend the thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be convicted of the ſacrilege.

JOHN HOWARD, } Church-
ROBERT SHEILD, } Wardens.

To be LET, *on* Wedneſday *the* 4*th of* January *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

THE BUILDING of a STEEPLE to *Williamſburg* church. All Gentlemen that incline to undertake the ſame are deſired to attend that day at the ſaid church with proper plans, and a juſt eſtimate to each plan.

JOHN PIERCE, } Church-
WILLIAM EATON, } Wardens.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Friday *the* 20*th of* January *next, in* KING *and* QUEEN *county,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing 462 acres, formerly a glebe where Mr. *Dunbar* lived, whereon is a dwelling-houſe with two rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and a brick cellar, with all other convenient outhouſes, and the plantation in good order for cropping. At the ſame time will be ſold ſeveral valuable SLAVES, STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity.

EDWARD CARY.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to me are deſired to make immediate payment, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them.

To be SOLD, *on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, or on* 3 *or* 4 *Years Credit, paying Intereſt for the Money,*

THE Dwelling-Houſe in *Palace* ſtreet, with four Lots of Ground, well incloſed, and in good repair, where the ſubſcriber now lives. There is no ſituation in this city ſuperiour to it, for pleaſantneſs and convenience.

WILLIAM CARTER.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a dark bay horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, bob tail, is hip-ſhot, had on a good bell, and branded on the near buttock D, poſted, and appraiſed to 35s.

2‖ CHARLES SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a bright bay colt, about 2 years old, 4 feet 2 inches high, neither dockt nor branded, nor no fleſh marks; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s. ‖ WILLIAM OLIVER.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, has two white feet, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder TB in a piece, and on the near buttock X; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. JOHN WHITE.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, had on a ſmall bell, but not branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 12s. 6d.

WILLIAM NORTH.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a bay horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſprig tail, had a bell on, and branded on the off buttock B; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l 8s. ‖ THOMAS SMITH.

A YOUNG man who underſtands book-keeping, writes a very fine hand, and can have an undeniable character, will be glad of employ in a counting houſe or ſtore, on moderate terms. He is very well acquainted with the people in the outward parts. Any perſon in want of ſuch a one may apply to Meſſ. *Nathaniel* and *William Edwards*, in *Brunſwick* county. ‖

GEORGE III. by the grace of GOD, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sergeant of our Court of *Huſtings* for our city of *Williamſburg*, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Philip Whitehead Claiborne*, executor, &c. of *Peter Hay*, Doctor of Phyſick, deceaſed, *Griſſel Hay*, widow and relict of the ſaid *Peter Hay*, deceaſed, *David Hay*, *Robert Hay*, *Lydia Hay*, *Helen Hay*, and *Mary Hay*, infants and deviſees of the ſaid *Peter Hay*, deceaſed, if they be found within your bailiwick, to be before our Juſtices of our ſaid court, in chancery, on the firſt *Monday* in *January* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery exhibited againſt them by *Richard Johnſon*, *Thomas Walker*, *Alexander Craig*, *William Withers*, *John Carter*, *John Shephard*, *William Trebell*, *Richard Taliaferro*, *Haldenby Dixon*, *Robert Nicolſon*, *Thomas Pate*, *Joſeph Scrivener*, *John Dixon* and *John Tazewell*, executors, &c. of *Joſeph Royle*, deceaſed, Meſſ. *Hubard* and *Baker*, *James Anderſon*, *Charles Seaton*, *William Johnſon*, an infant under the age of 21 years, by *Philip Johnſon* his guardian, *Thomas Moore*, *James Mitchell*, *John Greenhow*, and *Jane Fobe*; and this they ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of each of them 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Matthew Davenport*, Clerk of our ſaid court, the 5th day of *December*, in the 9th year of our reign.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 8, 1768.

LAST *Monday* night an outhouſe where the ſubſcriber lives was broke open, and, among ſeveral articles ſtolen, twelve ſoup plates, one ſhallow do. and a quart C pewter tankard, all marked E * S. Whoever will bring them to me ſhall have 10s. reward, and 20s. more on conviction of the thief.

EDWARD CUMINS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 5*th of* January *next, at the plantation of* Benjamin Hunt, *deceaſed, in* Suſſex *county,*

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid HUNT, conſiſting of ſeveral likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, a STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, alſo all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and the crop of CORN and TOBACCO. Credit will be allowed until the 15th of *April* next, on giving bond and ſecurity.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

4 JOHN WALKER, Adminiſtrator.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 7, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Congo* Negro man ſlave, named YAMMER, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 45 years old, has on a brown cloth coat, Negro cotton breeches, and an oſnabrugs ſhirt. He was formerly coachman to Governour *Gooch*, did once belong to *John Hyndman*, late of this city, as alſo to Mr. *Meriwether Skelton*, and now belongs to the eſtate of *George Johnſton*, deceaſed, of *Fairfax*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

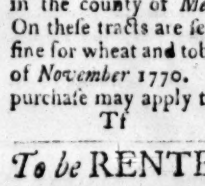
9 WILLIAM LANE.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on* Tueſday *the* 3*d of* January *next, for ready money,*

ONE hundred very fine *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are many fine houſe ſervants, and as good ſpinners as any in the colony; a very good COACH, with 6 HARNESS, and ſome very fine blooded HORSES, got by *Traveller*, *Fear-nought*, and *Childers*.

6 WILL. CHURCHILL.

To be LET *for one year, or* LEASED *for a term of years,*



TWO well accuſtomed ORDINARIES, and land with each ſufficient to work four or five hands. They are part of the eſtate of *James Stewart*, late of *Brunſwick* county, deceaſed, and are as follow, *viz.* One on *Meherrin* river, at *Hicks's Ford*, kept for ſeveral years paſt by *John Carter*, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, with all other convenient outhouſes, the plantation in very good order, and may be entered on at *Chriſtmas*. The other in *Suſſex* county, formerly kept by the deceaſed, is an exceeding fine place for a publick houſe, is generally known by the name of *Stewart's* ſhop, and may be entered on immediately. Any perſons inclinable to rent the above places may know the terms by applying to

Tf JOHN STEWART, } Executors.
RICHARD STEWART, }

STRAYED or STOLEN from *King William* court-houſe, about ſix weeks ago, a bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, draws very well in a chair, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near butock W. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Mr *Holt Richeſon*, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 20s. reward.

Tf ALEXANDER GLASS STRACHAN.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would ſell on very reaſonable terms my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon are two plantations, with commodious buildings and an ordinary, which is rented for eight years at 55l. per annum. Alſo about 8000 acres of land in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Peterſburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Peterſburg*. On theſe tracts are ſeveral plantations, and the ſoil is exceeding fine for wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *November* 1770. For further particulars thoſe who incline to purchaſe may apply to

Tf ROBERT RUFFIN.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or* LEASED *for a Term of Years,*

THE noted ORDINARY formerly kept by *James Mills*, dec. in *King William* county, which is as publickly ſituated as any ordinary whatever, where all travellers to *Williamſburg*, that paſs through the ſaid county, go by the door. It is to be entered upon next New Year's day, and the terms may be known by applying to me in ſaid county.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L.840	L.70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L.1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L.4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
tickets, at 10l. each,		L.4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.